

NOT A BREAK

STRIKING ANTHRACITE MINERS ARE
STANDING FAST.End of the Struggle May Be Near, as
the Diggers Are Electing Delegates
to a Convention.

LONG PARADE; BIG MEETING

THOUSANDS OF MINERS IN LINE ON
WILKESBARRE STREETS.They Looked Healthy and Prosperous,
but Are Anxious for a Greater
Measure of Prosperity.

TRANSPARENCIES IN THE LINE

EXPRESSING THEIR JUST DEMANDS
AND VOICING DETERMINATION.Procession Headed by Mitchell and
the Officers of the Executive
Board of the Miners' Union.

IGNORED BY THE STRIKERS

OFFERED ADVANCE IN WAGES HAS
NOT BEEN CONSIDERED.They Will Not Be Contented Unless
the Organization Is Recognized—
Developments of a Day.PHILADELPHIA, Oct. 2.—No break has
yet occurred in the ranks of the striking
mine workers, though additional notices of
the offer of an increase of 10 per cent. in
wages were posted throughout the region.
In fact, there were many indications to-
day of an intent on the part of the strikers
to insist on other concessions, and also to
remain out until the operators give recog-
nition to their national organization.The feature of the day was the parade
and mass meeting of mine workers at
Wilkesbarre, arranged with the object of
demonstrating the strength of the United
Mine Workers. A conservative estimate
places the number of strikers in the pro-
cession at 15,000, and the day was generally
given up as a holiday by the people of
Wilkesbarre and other Luzerne county
towns.The mass meeting was addressed by
President Mitchell and other officers of the
miners' organization. President Mitchell,
in his speech, congratulated the strikers
on having already received a proffer of 10
per cent. in wages. He said their cause
had been recognized as a righteous one,
and the day was not far distant when they
would receive proper compensation for
their labor. He advised them to stand
firmly together.Neither did he intimate anything as to
the probability of an early convention of
miners, and after the meeting, when ques-
tioned on that subject, he said that not a
local union had requested the calling of a
convention. A significant move in this di-
rection, however, developed to-night at
Shenandoah, where all the local branches
of the United Mine Workers held meetings
and selected delegates to a convention to
be called later by President Mitchell. This
is the first announcement of the selection
of convention delegates.The entire region was quiet to-day, and
very few miners were at work.

GREAT PARADE AND MEETING.

One of the Most Striking Labor Dem-
onstrations Ever Seen.WILKESBARRE, Pa., Oct. 2.—The
parade and mass meeting of the striking
miners in this city to-day was the greatest
labor demonstration ever held in north-
eastern Pennsylvania. The weather was
favorable for a large turnout. The sun
shone brightly all day, and it was more
like a day in June than October. Early
in the morning the steam and electric
roads began hauling the people into the
city and many thousands came by foot
from the nearby towns. The buildings
along the route of the parade were de-
corated with flags and bunting, and the city
presented a holiday appearance. President
Mitchell and party arrived from Hazleton
shortly after 1 o'clock, and were met at
the depot by a large and enthusiastic
crowd. The visitors were given a cheer
and were then driven to their hotel.The parade, headed by President Mitchell
and the officers of the national executive
board, started a little after 2 o'clock and
it required an hour and twenty minutes to
pass a given point. It is estimated there
were fully 15,000 men and breaker boys in
line. The great bulk of the paraders was
made up of stalwart men. As a rule they
were well dressed and some of them, from
their appearance, might be taken for a
body of farmers. They did not march
with precision, but were a dense mass of
humanity. They walked six, five and four
abreast. The music was furnished by
about forty brass bands and drum corps.
Many banners and streamers were
carried by the men. Among the most
noticeable were these:"We want our dinner pails filled with
substantial food, not coal barons' taffy."
"We are fighting a cause that is just and
right." "Stand by President Mitchell and
the union." "Our union must be recog-
nized." "We will no longer be slaves."
"250 pounds for a ton." "We want two
weeks' pay."The breaker boys carried banners which
read: "We need schooling, but must work."
"Save us from the whims of the sheriff and
deputies." "Down with oppression." "We
will stand by Mitchell."The parade passed over the principal
streets of the city and thousands of people
lined the sidewalks. Here and there an en-
thusiastic admirer of President Mitchell
would break through the lines and insist on
shaking hands with him. The men from
Pittston had a float, with four men repre-
senting "coal barons." They were drinking
what purported to be champagne. Directly
following was a float with miners dining on
bread and water. A stretcher was carried
containing a dummy representing a miner
who had just lost his life in a mine.REVIEWED BY MITCHELL.
President Mitchell reviewed the greatarmy of marchers on the river common.
He was generously applauded by the
marchers. Business was at a standstill in
the city all the afternoon. The superin-
tendents of the coal companies and their
clerks viewed the parade from their office
buildings. One coal man said it was a very
credible demonstration.It was after 4 o'clock when the last of
the marchers swept past President Mit-
chell. Then he and his colleagues were driven
to West Side Park, where the big mass
meeting was held. For several hours a
crowd had been gathering there, and it was
estimated that nearly 20,000 people were
massed in front of the stand when the la-
bor president began to speak. The recep-
tion he got from the vast crowd was most
enthusiastic.T. D. Nichols, president of district No. 1,
comprising the Lackawanna and Wyoming
regions, was chairman of the meeting. Ad-
miral George Purcell, of Indiana, member
of the national executive board, and the
Rev. P. J. Dunn, of Wilkesbarre, had made
short addresses Mr. Mitchell was intro-
duced. He said in part:"No man would go further to avoid a
strike than I, but when all honorable meth-
ods fail, then I favor strikes. I went to
New York to call on the operators, at the
sacrifice of personal dignity, to get a hear-
ing. But the men who employ you turned
me away and even refused to receive a com-
mittee of their own men for the pur-
pose of talking over the differences.""The greatest strike in the history of the
world is drawing to a close. Already the
great coal-carrying railroads have agreed
to increase your wages 10 per cent., which
is a great victory in itself. True, it is not
enough; it does not satisfy us, but there is
not far distant when the anthracite coal
miners will receive as much for their labor
as any other class of workmen in the world.""In this struggle do not place absolute
faith in John Mitchell or any other one
man. Put your faith in the organization.
Work hard for its prosperity, for the
stronger it is the better you are armed for
the struggle in which you are now en-
gaged. This strike shall not be ended until
it shall not be ended until a convention
of anthracite miners shall so decide. Every
union and every colony will be asked to
send one or more delegates to a conven-
tion to determine the question for them-
selves. I shall not decide the question of
your going back to work. You must
vote on that yourself. I will not pretend to
determine your fate that of the 500,000
who are directly affected by this struggle."HISTORY OF THE MINERS.
Mr. Mitchell then briefly reviewed the
struggles of the miners during the past
four years, and said that the miners can-
not expect to have all the evils which have
been heaped upon them during the half-

(CONTINUED ON SECOND PAGE.)

TALES OF REFUGEES

STORIES OF THE TRYING DAYS DURING
THE SIEGE OF PEKING.Dr. Brown, Who Guided the Ameri-
cans Into the City, Discovers a
Host of Boxy Forces.

FIRST MESSAGE TO CONGER

MISSIONARY TELLS HOW IT GLAD-
DENED THEIR HEARTS.Music of the Machine Gun Was Very
Pleasant—Other Incidents in the
Besieged Legation.SAN FRANCISCO, Cal., Oct. 2.—The Rev.
Frederick Brown, presiding elder of the
methodist mission in Tien-Tsin, who guided
the allied forces into the Chinese capital,
arrived here on the Pacific. He was one of
the last persons to leave Peking before the
communication with the outside world had
been cut off. He left Peking June 4 and
with great difficulty reached Tien-Tsin. He
immediately organized an expedition for
the relief of Peking, and a party of sev-
enty-five foreigners, mostly women and
children, were escorted by the Chinese.
About thirty Americans were in the party.
Dr. Brown's family among them. He sent
his family to Japan for safety and himself
succeeded in getting through to Tien-Tsin
on an American tugboat.As Dr. Brown was familiar with the city
of Peking, his advice was asked regarding
the best means of entering the city, and it
was on his suggestion that the sewer under
the city's walls was chosen by the Ameri-
cans and British. The result of this was
their arrival several hours before the Rus-
sians and Japanese.Dr. Brown said: "The capture of Tien-
Tsin on July 15 by the allied forces was so
unexpected that the various treasures,
yarns and mints did not have time to hide
the treasures or destroy their documents. I
was requested by the allies to search the
dockets and files of the various Chinese
departments, and in doing so came across
many accounts which clearly incriminate
the highest officials. A complete regis-
ter of all the Boxers in the villages
around Tien-Tsin also was found, giving
names and descriptions so completely that
when the suppression of these pestilential
societies is undertaken the list will be of
great assistance."

FIRST MESSAGE TO CONGER.

Missionary Tells How It Was Received
—Machine Gun Music.SAN FRANCISCO, Cal., Oct. 2.—The Rev.
S. H. Fenn, a returned missionary from
Peking, tells of the first receipt, during the
siege of direct news by Minister Conger
from Secretary of State Hay. He says:"On July 17 we received a message from
outside world that said 'Communicate tid-
ings.' There was no date and no signature.
Mr. Conger sent it to the Tien-Tsin
Li-Yamen, with the request that it be made
plain. He received in reply a copy of Min-
ister Conger's letter to the Board of Mis-
sionaries. The next day, that the United
States government demanded word from
Minister Conger in cipher. That message
congratulated him on his victory over the
Boxers and his return to the city.""That night before relief arrived, we
heard the rattle of the machine guns at a
distance, and it was sweet music. Every-
body got up—it was about 1 o'clock—the
women made coffee and there was no more
sleeping that night. The next day, that the
Americans came in, I went down and shook
hands with each man as he came through
the water gate."

Dowie Elders Still Barred.

MANFIELD, O., Oct. 2.—Dowie Eld-
ers and his wife, Mrs. Watson, attempted
to get off the Pennsylvania train at 11
o'clock, and were compelled by the police
to continue their journey on the same
train.

CALLS NAMES

BRYAN INTIMATES THAT MCKINLEY
IS AN IMPERIAL BULLY.Central Thought of a Speech at Wi-
nona, Referring to the Size
of the Regular Army.

HIS DISQUISITION ON BOILS

VISCID EXUBERANCE OF CHARAC-
TERISTIC COMPARISONS.He Accuses Chairman Hall, of the
Military Affairs Committee, of
Philippine Land-Grabbing.

FRIES REPUBLICANS IN OLEO

SAYS THEIR POLICIES ARE LIKE
THE BOGUS BUTTER."Prestige of an Imperialistic Bully,"
He Says, Demands a Larger
Standing Army.LA CROSSE, Wis., Oct. 2.—When Mr.
Bryan made his last speech here to-
night he had made eighteen addresses and
had covered about fifteen hours during the
day. Beginning at 8 o'clock in the morn-
ing he talked at intervals until 11 o'clock
to-night, putting in, all told, fully six solid
hours of speechmaking. The first speech
was made at Shakopee, and after that ap-
pearance he spoke in succession at the
following places: Jordan, Belle Plaine,
Henderson, Lessor, St. Peter, Mankato,
Janesville, Wazeka, Owatonna, Dodge
Center, Kasson, Rochester, St. Charles,
Winona, and three speeches here to-night.
Most of the talks were comparatively
brief, not running over ten minutes, but
at St. Peter, Mankato, Rochester, Winona
and at this point he spoke at greater
length. Almost all the meetings along the
line were held in the immediate vicinity
of the railroad stopping places, thus sav-
ing much of Mr. Bryan's time and giving
the people more time to listen to his re-
marks. The region traversed to-day is a
rich agricultural section, and Mr. Bryan's
remarks were addressed especially to
farmers, the trust question receiving a
greater share of attention than usual.The audiences were large as a rule. He
was met at the depot here by quite a large
concourse of people, but by no organiza-
tion. He did not arrive until almost half
past 8 o'clock, and he was driven rapidly
to the rink, where he made his first speech
here. He then spoke at Germania Hall
and the opera house. All three of these
buildings were filled.Shakopee, the first stop, was reached at
8 o'clock. There Mr. Bryan said the Rep-
ublican party has allowed the trusts to
grow, and it cannot insist on the discus-
sion of the old questions and the ignoring
of the trusts, with which everybody has
become acquainted, because of the effect
of the trusts upon them. "You have had
your experience," he said, "now we want
to show you that the experience will not
only continue, but it will grow worse, un-
less you remove the cause. We believed in
1898 the Republican party was giving too
much attention to the dollars and too little
to the man. We felt sure that we were
right; that if this was poison in the blood
it would continue to break out. If there
is poison in the blood, on the body will
appear a boil, and the wise man will take
something for the cure. The foolish
man will have more boils. You have the
trusts, a military bill, and now a
colonial bill is appearing."

CHARGE AGAINST HULL.

Mr. Bryan charged the Republican chair-
man of the House military committee with
being at the head of a syndicate which al-
ready controls a large amount of Philip-
pine timber and mineral land.At Belle Plaine he talked in the usual
strain about trusts, militarism and im-
perialism. At Henderson, speaking of the
rise in the price of salt, Mr. Bryan said
that he had heard a Republican say the
increase was inappreciable, because he
could not eat a barrel of salt in a lifetime.
Mr. Bryan claimed this reasoning was
fallacious. One might as well say he
could not eat a suit of clothes.At Mankato Mr. Bryan spoke for ten
minutes. He declared that the country's
property was fictitious. He referred again
to the ice trust, saying it was the only trust
that Republicans know about, notwith-
standing its operations were confined to
New York, while the other trusts reach out
all over the country. He again suggested
that the Republican Governor of New
York should be at home looking after the
trusts in his State, instead of traveling
over the country campaigning. Speaking of
the Philippine question, Mr. Bryan re-
peated that he was willing to assume all
the responsibility for the ratification of the
treaty, but not for the treaty itself.At Owatonna, Mr. Bryan, in discussing
dairy interests, said: "I have been inter-
ested to find out what oleomargarine con-
tains. By analysis I found that it contains
34 per cent. of neutral fat, 26 per cent. of
oleo oil, 7 per cent. of salt and less than 2
per cent. of butter; and I could not help
feeling that there was some similarity be-
tween the Republican policies and this
oleomargarine. Instead of containing 34
per cent. of neutral oil, the Republican
policies contain about 34 per cent. of un-
certainty. Instead of containing 26 per cent.
of oleo oil, they contain about 26 per cent.
of Standard Oil. Instead of containing 7
per cent. of salt they contain a little larger
percentage of the salt trust, and instead
of containing 2 per cent. of butter, they
contain less than 2 per cent. of those
American principles that have been revered
in this country for more than a hundred
years."Speaking at Rochester, Mr. Bryan re-
ferred at some length to the foreign-born
citizens, making an especial appeal to
them in aid of his anti-imperial and anti-
military crusade. Speaking to the farmers
he said: "The Republican party to-day is
putting upon the great producing masses
burdens that they ought not to bear, and
are relieving organized wealth from bur-
dens which they ought to bear."At Winona, Mr. Bryan said if the Rep-
ublicans had behaved themselves they
could have had the financial question as
the paramount issue, but by their miscon-duct of the affairs of the country they had
given first place to other questions. The
Democrats had not changed their position
on the money question, while on the other
subjects Republicans were com-
pelled to change their views at a mo-
ment's notice."IMPERIALISTIC BULLY."
Referring to the question of the increase
of the standing army he said that the mul-
tiplication of the army by four illustrated
the difference between a republic and an
empire. The answer of the Republican
party to all the demands of the laboring
men, Mr. Bryan said, was to give them a
large army. "If we are to have imperi-
alism," Mr. Bryan said, "a big army will be
necessary. Only a big force under arms
can maintain the prestige of an imperi-
alist bully."Mr. Bryan received a most enthusiastic
reception in this city. Crowds met him at
the depot and the streets were crowded
with people. A new feature of the occasion
was the noise of numerous tin horns and
tin cow bells in the crowds. He arrived at
the rink, a huge elevated structure, at a
quarter of 8 o'clock, and found it packed
solid, with many standing. Mr. Bryan was
received with loud cheers as he began his
speech, which continued until almost 10
o'clock. Mr. Bryan had not proceeded far
in his speech when it became evident that
there was going to be an unusual bit of
spirit in the meeting. As usual, he took up
the trusts as the first question to be con-
sidered, and he soon found himself being
peppered with questions. He had hardly
begun when some one asked, "What's the
matter with Croker?" To this Mr. Bryan
replied: "Mr. Croker is a stockholder in the
ice trust, and if your Governor of New
York would stay at home and destroy the
ice trust instead of making speeches in the
West Mr. Croker could not have any stock
in the ice trust. You worry about an ice
trust, but why don't you talk about the
Standard Oil trust, the salt trust, the to-
bacco trust?"Some one asked, "How about silver?"
and Mr. Bryan responded that \$150,000 in
silver was now being coined monthly at the
rate of 16 to 1.Taking up the army, Mr. Bryan said: "If
you are going to cross seas and drag people
into our Union contrary to their wishes,
you will have to have big armies." He de-
clared that no Republican was willing to
discuss or defend this administration's
Philippine policy.He concluded the rink speech with a re-
ference to the Boer question and drove im-
mediately to Germania Hall, where he
found the building not only packed, but
(CONTINUED ON SECOND PAGE.)

WESTCOTT IS ANGRY

CARTER'S FATHER-IN-LAW GIVES
HOT SHOT TO COUNSEL.Profanely Says the Charges that He
Was Implicated Are Lies Formu-
lated by the Prosecution.

DETAILS OF THE TRANSACTIONS

HE CANNOT REMEMBER OF WHAT
NATURE THEY WERE.Makes Cautious Replies to Interrogato-
ries—No Record in His Books of
Several Very Large Deals.NEW YORK, Oct. 2.—Hearing was re-
sumed before Commissioner Shields to-day
for the removal of B. D. Greene and J. F.
E. M. and W. T. Gannon to the jurisdiction
of the Georgia federal courts. Robert F.
Westcott, father-in-law of Capt. Carter,
who has been under cross-examination for
the last two days of the hearing, was the
first witness.Counsel for the defense showed Mr. West-
cott's check books aggregating \$50,000,
drawn by him to the order of B. D. Greene,
and asked what they were for. Mr. West-
cott said he could not remember. To a
direct question Mr. Westcott said he never
knew until the beginning of the present
proceedings that B. D. Greene was inter-
ested in any of the Savannah contracts.He said he had some indistinct memory
of the Atlanta Construction Company, but
did not recall having loaned Captain
Greene \$40,000 to carry out a contract in
Georgia. Mr. Kellogg produced several
letters from Mr. Greene, asking loans, and
letters from Mr. Westcott to Mr. Greene
inclosing sums varying from \$5,000 to \$15-
000. In his direct examination Mr. West-
cott said he honored Greene's request for
money under instructions from Captain
Carter."Did you get letters from Greene for
every check you sent him?" asked counsel.
"No; frequently I had nothing but in-
structions from Carter." Mr. Westcott said
Carter repaid all the money advanced to
Greene except \$21,000, which Greene paid
himself by check.Counsel took the witness into all the de-
tails of his purchase in 1894, of a piece of
property on Eighth avenue that he sub-
sequently sold without profit to Carter.
Mr. Westcott said he paid for the property
in bills. He could not remember the trans-
action and could not find any record of it
in his check book. All through the cross-
examination counsel had several times re-
ferred to information given to the govern-
ment by Mr. Westcott. The witness lost
his temper when the accusation was made
to-day."I never said a word," he retorted, "un-
til after Captain Carter's sentence was con-
firmed and he was in jail. I gave my books
and papers to my counsel, Mr. Stimson, of
Roosevelt, Stimson & Howard, for investiga-
tion, after your firm had accused me of being
a partner with John Gannon." Witness de-
clared that he was never a partner of Gannon.The witness said in an excited way, when
counsel taunted him on his improved mem-
ory, "it is a striking incident in a man's
life when he is accused of being a d—d
thief. You know that I am innocent and
that these statements are d—d lies made
because I refuse to be implicated."The witness, in reply to a question, said
he was innocent, and admitted that he re-
ceived \$100,000 from Captain Carter. But
he said he understood the money came
from Greene."You had transactions of \$50,000 with
Reid and Flagg and you can't tell us any-
thing about them?" asked counsel.
"I've had transactions of millions and
can't recall the details," Westcott re-
plied.At this point an adjournment was taken
until to-morrow.

BRYAN'S HOME

LINCOLN, NEB., GIVES ROOSEVELT A
GREAT RECEPTION.Parade That Took More Than an Hour
to Pass Carried Many Very
Striking Banners.

FOR THE FULL DINNER PAIL

THERE SEEMED LITTLE REGARD
FOR THE CALAMITY PROPHECY.Most Enthusiastic Meeting of the Day,
Which Was Replete with
Very Large Demonstrations.

THE ITINERARY FOR INDIANA

PLACES AND TIMES AT WHICH THE
GOVERNOR WILL SPEAK.Busy Week Laid Out for the Can-
didate—Mr. Hanna Makes a Short
Talk to Commercial Men.LINCOLN, Neb., Oct. 2.—For some days
preparations have been made for a mon-
ster Republican demonstration at this
place, the home of Bryan and the capital
of the State. The demonstration took place
to-day. The line of march of the carriages
from the station to the Statehouse
square, something over a mile and a half,
was lined with people everywhere, and the
wide streets were filled almost the entire
distance to such an extent that in many
places it impeded the passage of the car-
riage and the mounted escort.Arriving at the Capitol square, Governor
Roosevelt was conducted to a reviewing
stand on the street, and a grand procession
passed in review, occupying more than an
hour. There were many unique and amus-
ing features in this parade. One was the
number of women on foot that took part in
it. First came about forty young women of
the city in uniforms of blue, occupying a
place in the column of march. At long in-
tervals came two other troops of women in
uniform. The Ida McKinley Club, num-
bering about fifty women, wore an outer
garment of stars and stripes, the stripes
forming the skirt of the dress and the blue
background with the stars made into a
shirtwaist. One marching column bore this
banner: "Third Nebraska: Of Billy, why
did you leave us?" The Union Veterans
Republican league, containing some hun-
dred and fifty members, carried a huge
horsehoe for luck. They had a banner
bearing this inscription: "We helped Ab-
raham Lincoln in 1860. We are helping Mc-
Kinley now."Another banner: "Four generations for
McKinley and Roosevelt, father, son, grand-
son and great-grand-son."
Another band of sale: One enlarged
front porch, W. J. B.A German club passed holding aloft a
dinner pail filled with bread and sausage.
The Lincoln traveling men, 500 strong,
bore this banner: "Vim, vigor and victory."Another: "Eight more years of the full
dinner pail; four for McKinley and four
for Teddy."One of the amusing features was a
dubbed calf, the skin stuffed with
the tail on the head, with this motto: "The
result of fusion; it died."After the procession had passed in re-
view, Governor Roosevelt was conducted to
a speakers' stand, where he addressed as
many of the crowd around the stand as
his strong voice would reach. He spoke for
three-quarters of an hour, going over the
same ground in his remarks that he has
traversed before upon the issues of ex-
pansion, militarism, imperialism and pa-
trianism.At the conclusion of his speech, on his
way from the stand to the carriage, he
was fairly mobbed by the eager crowd who
wished to shake his hand. He reached his
carriage somewhat battered in appearance,
but in fine spirits on account of the ex-
tent and fervidness of the reception. The
train pulled out for Plattsmouth, where
an evening meeting was held. The evening
meeting at Plattsmouth was also a great
success in point of numbers and interest.
This meeting closed the day's itinerary.Governor Roosevelt's first stop was at
Lexington, where he answered a recent
criticism by Mr. Bryan. He said:"Last week, at Blair, this State, Mr. Bryan
spoke of what I had said about the ice
trust. His speech was reported as follows:
'That if Governor Roosevelt was right in
this matter the remedy lies with himself,
and so change. Then the negro king
was supposed to exist, as he possessed the
power to destroy it.'"It is hardly correct as a matter of
governmental knowledge. I cannot call
out the militia to destroy a trust. What
I do is to have the Legislature pass and
the Governor sign a law to do away
with the trust, and then have the attorney
general proceed under that law to enforce
it according to the best of his capacity.""Now, are not those the only things that
can be done? Well, I have done them
both. In the first year of my term as Gov-
ernor we passed a very severe anti-trust
law, and now the attorney general is pro-
ceeding under that law against the ice
trust. The difficulty comes in the delay
caused by the trust's attorneys, as they
are appealing, as they have a right to
appeal to every legal technicality, and
every effort to stop a decision on the merits of the case. The
people who are responsible for the action
of the trust's counsel are the stockholders
of the trust, who are, among others, Mr.
Richard Croker, the leader of the Demo-
cratic party in New York, and Mr. Van
Wyck, who was my opponent for Governor
of New York two years ago, running on an
anti-trust platform, and who is now one of
the biggest stockholders in the ice trust.""The Republican attorney general is
proceeding to have the trust's attorneys
arrested, and who is now one of the
biggest stockholders in the ice trust.""The Republican attorney general is
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biggest stockholders in the ice trust.""The Republican attorney general is
proceeding to have the trust's attorneys
arrested, and who is now one of the
biggest stockholders in the ice trust."honor of the American flag. Whatever the
issue might be, he said, he was ready to
meet them on it.

ROOSEVELT IN INDIANA.

Itinerary of His Trip During the
Week of Oct. 8.CHICAGO, Oct. 2.—Governor Roosevelt
will speak in Chicago Saturday night at
the Coliseum. He will remain in this city
over Sunday, departing early Monday for
his tour of Illinois, Missouri and Indiana.
This tour will comprise the following
itinerary:
Monday, Oct. 8—Joliet, Streator, Peoria,
Jacksonville, Springfield, Alton and East
St. Louis.
Tuesday, Oct. 9—St. Louis, Mo., returning
to Chicago.
Wednesday, Oct. 10—Leaving Chicago at
8:30 a. m. making stops at the following
places in Indiana: Hammond, Lafayette,
reaching the latter place at noon, Frank-
fort, Logansport, Peru, Wabash, Hunting-
ton and Fort Wayne.
Thursday, Oct. 11—At these places in In-
diana: Marion, Fairmount, Alexandria,
Anderson, Muncie, Richmond, Indianapolis,
speaking at the latter place late in the
afternoon.
Friday, Oct. 12—Leaving Indianapolis at
8:4